NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, PERRUARY 4, 1856.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR PERSUARY is an excel at number. The Porte Crayon illustrations of Virginis, present us with some humorous iccal sketch on approaching requestly to the verge of broad carl ature, but yet pr serving a certain fidelity to the originals, which renders toem easily recognizable by those who have visited hat interesting region. In an artistic sense the illustrations of this article cannot be speken of in terms of too high commendation. They attest the progress that has been made within the last few years in wood engraving in this country, and are equal to the very best spec mers of the kind to be found in the serial works of great Britain. The plates eatilized "Diffioutles" and "the Sanw Storm" are particularly deserving of notice for their artistical b cadth of treatment and truth ulness of eff-st. They have all the force and freedo s of the brush, and fully realise in ergraving what is so much prized in the parent art Abbott's Napoleon Bonapart is fitly brought to a close by that grand national apotheosis, which was so solemnly but tardly consummated in the re-moval of the Emperor's remains from the ro kbound isle in which he dragged out such a weary captivity to he more congenia resting place designated by his will. "Is is my wish," he wrote, "that my sakes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people whom I loved so well." Without that affecting tribute of justice to the memory of the greatest man of his age-or, as Mr. Abbott seems to hink, of any other—the story of his life would be without its moral. It served at once to rehabilitate his character, which had been so in dustrionaly clouded by columby and miscepresents tice, and to demonstra e to the world that his fame ras as dear as ever to the national heart. The con oluding paragraph of Mr. Abbout's work, although per aps some what exaggerat d by his enthusiastic edutration of his hero, bas neverthaless a good deal of historic truth in it: —
Naccleon, in death, has become the victor over

Nacoleon, in death, has become the victor over all is loss. Every geo-ron heart now does homage to his lefty character. His last wisites are accomplished, and his aspes reports in the basem of his beloved France, and the temperatuable moniments of his vision, his goodness, and his glory. France has reared or him a mansoleum which is a nation's prive and be is enthroned in the hearts of his countrymen as nearly man never enthrough before Through all country ages travellers from all lands will, which reverse that aw, visit the tumb of Napoleon. His coble fame is every day extending. The voices of obleque are becoming more faint and few, and seen will be quarted forever.

The article on "Italian Life and Morals" draws a most lamentable plaure of the present state of ociety in the Roman and Neapolitan States. The object of the writer is to show the demoralizing and corrupting influence of R may is m upon the d mestic and social relations of live; but he pushes his conlusions somewhat farther than strict logic warrants. There can be to doubt that of all ecclesiastical systems, that of the Reman Catholic church is least favorable to the developement of constitutional liberty; but at the same time the condition of things, which the writer pates to as illustrating his argu mente, is not by any means conclusive as to the is going too far to mainta's, as he does, that its Acctrines necessa ily conduce to corruption, profligacy and a disregard of the value of human life. The state f things which he describes would arise just as readly from the am orption of the civil power of the State in the hands of any other theocracy. True Catho-licism does not acknowledge the temporal attributes of Papal severeignty as essential elements of its dogmatic fairb. Therefore, any arguments deduced from the demoralization of Italian socie'y apply rather to the fau to and weakness inherent to cooleslo-political systems of government generally, than to any dootrinal particularities in that of Rome. Passing from this debatable ground to the facts of

the suticle, it must be cwred the some of them are of a most starting and deplorable character. Al though we cannot agree with the writer that they pre the inevitatl result of the saitudinarian view which he alleges the Church of Rome takes of such matters, we cannot but pity the weakness of a gov erament which, from its radically victous constitu tion, fieds itself numble to cope with and suppress such monster evils as we find described in the following ext act:-

Doring the last century, the average of murders in Rome, with a population of one hundred and fifty thousand souls, was five or six a day, and on one occasion fourtees. While compiled by the French, there were in a single day one hundred and writty pressentations. And as late as 1828 they averaged one delity. A chappel of the Madonna in the course of the Augustius is hing about with knives, cirks, and other murde one instruments, suspended there by their owners, at the order of their confessor, as a candition of absolution and evidence of person of their contacts of Rome are not safe at the later boars of right, even now, for any one who has aught

boors of Light, even how, for any one who has arght about him to tempt the capidity or its highwaymen. Roman riends of mice are accustomed to place their watches in their boots when out late at night. Every house-keeper will tell you the risks they run in tot keeping the strictest watch over their premises; and any cue's experience in visiting Italian femilies wid convince them that they have more confidence in their portunits doors and message gravings than in either the honesty of their countrymen or the guardiaship of the pellos. It is customary, when a visiter calls, to reconnect existe through a loop-hole or an upper window, so as to ascartain his quality and business before wit dowing the bolt. Fear and suspicion are manifested to great extent in the do nestic arrangements of Its mos, and with reason, for in no country is there more sympathy felt for the bandit. As he protects the poor, he is considered more as their champion than a criminal. The ranks of highwaymen are often recruited from the disaffected toward the giveroment, whose oppressions force them, as it were, into open hostility. Hence they parts is in part of the character of patriots; and, even with the aid of French and Austrian troope, Italy fluds it no easy task to keep ter roads and cities safe for the traveller. Judge, then, what would be the condition of the country were its flve hunsred thousand bayonets reduced to the number that compose the army of the United States?

The chiefs of the Roman brigands, from their audacity and extent of their crimes, have ranked with the vulgar as heroes. The Roman government, unable to cope with them, has, after they had glutted themselves with plunder, pardoned and ponsioned them to keep the peace.

One of the most noted was Gasparone, who began his career by alling his confessor for refusing to above him for a robeter. Yet so scrupilous was he in the performance of those religious rites that ignorant Romanism substitutes for spiritual worship, that he acquired with the country people a reputation fo teman friends of mice are accustomed to place

BLACEWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE -AMERICAN

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE—AMERICAN
BEXTOW—LIMONARD, SCOTT & CO.—The January
umber of O d Eveny comes down heavily upon the
bedeen ministry. After exposing their shorkooming, their incapacity, and their obstinate disregard
combined feeling, the writer of the article to which
infer concludes by expressing his opinion that
of the mean that would be most conducted to present a conduct of the war would be the ig the dismissal of a large section of her Majes-present ministry. The story of "The Cam-in the Crimes" is continued in the present ther. It is rather pressie, and lacks the vitality ich we look for in a narrative of such sti ring a is now the theatre. The letters of the Times respondent are infinitely more graphic, pic-caque, and interesting than this more clab readly cared carecicle of incidents which are already ting stale. Even in a military point of view, al-age written by a military map, it seems to us to

writers. The review of M. Lavergae's Dorocaty of England, Scotland, and Lee-

land" is ably written, and contains many sugges ions that may be found useful to our own farmers. The critical article on Theckeray's merits as a no veilst will also be found in erasting. The following extract sums up the writer's conclusions with re-

extract sums up the writer's conclusions with regard to him:—

Mr. Thackeray is no poet; for one of the highest of the poet's vocations, and perhaps the noblest work of which genius is capable, is to embody the purest ideal soul in the most iffelike human garments; and this is an effort which our auth r nas not jet attempted. Perhaps the title which Mr. Thackeray would rather choose for himself would be that of an historian of human nature. In his sphere he is so eminently. Human nature in its commany cress, with all its foibles on, is the subject he de lights to breat of, but Mr. Thackeray is not great in home scenes, where the canvantional dress is off, and the good that is in a man expands under the cheerful glow of the domestic fire. Mr. Thackeray does not drape his here in the purple, or make pictures of him as he walks loftly among suffaring may; but takes him to pieces with worked mirsh, calling upon all men to langh with him at the idol's demonstron. We are no advocates for idol or here worship; but when we remember that there was once in this world a Man who was at once divine and human, whom we are all encouraged to make our example, and following whose wonderful footifeps some have attained to a life grander than that of common humanity, we feel that the highest ideal of the poets is but a fit at deemly acknowledgement of the excellence which has been made possible to our favored race; and that the circle of his and manners is not complete till we have admitted into it the lofferest as well as the lowest example of human existence—the saint no less than the sinner.

An Anti-Slavery Lecture in Boston.

An Anti-Slavery Lecture in Boston.

GOVERNOR GARDNER, HON. HENEY WILSON AND AND ANSON BURLINGARE—GENERAL WILSON STILL AN ABOLITION F.

[From the Boston Telegraph, Feb. 3.]

The tenth of the series of Auti Slavery lectures at Trumont Temple was given last evening by Hon. Anson Burlingame. The half was well diled. Giv. Ga daer, Lieux Governor Brown, Hoc. Robert Rantoul, Hon. Henry Wilson, and other distinguished gentlemen were on the platform.

Before introducing Mr. Burlingama, Dr. Howe stated that a letter had been received from Hon. N. P. Barkis, in which he announced mis inability to deliver any lecture in the anti-slavery course, on account of the necessity for his presence at Washington indig the coming week. In his place Frederick Douglass has been engaged for next week.

Mr. Burlingame was received with hearty ap-

secount of the necessity for his presence at Washington intig the soming week. In his place Frederick Douglass has been engaged for next week.

Mr. Burlingame was received with hearty applause. He commence by saying that in spaking
for freedom to should not be choice in the selection
of terms by which to charact-rize slavery. Slavery
has betrayed us, and she time had come for an outreged people to express their sentiments in language not to be misurderstood. Mr. B. ascribed
the origin of slavery to Pope Martin V, who issued
a bull sanctbooking Arican slavery. It was also
sanctioned by several of his sacresors. It was
brought to this country under the cross, and
in the garb of humanity, but it never was
sanctioned here by positive law. He thea
saked what is elevery? In the language
of Weeley he would answer, "The sum of all villanies." The flures of this description was then
shown by a reference to facts. Our fathers hated
it, and hoped it would soon die saway. But Colten
gave it a pecuniary power, and the slave reprovantation a political power, which has c natrolled the
whole country, and prevented its advancement.
But for its influence, thus mation of trenty-five
millions would have been forty millions. The
prosperity of the North was contrasted with the
roverty of the South. The idea of force being used
by the South to extend slavery was ridiculed. The
power of the South is a political one, and with that
as e has smitten our commerce, our manufactures,
and every interest of fleedom. The very mullifleation buttors worn by the South Carolinians in 1832
were made in Cours equal-e, while our own brothers
were called out by illegal orders. On the chist
mad the cause he represented, while to enforce an
ord, us law in this city, a cannon manned by aliess
was plasted in Court square, while our own brothers
were called out by illegal orders. On the hist
magistrate they had already fallen like a thunderboth. In this connection Dr. Adams was spoken of
as being disloyal to every Northern sontime. The
me Mr. Burlingame was received with hearty ap-lause. He commenced by saying that in speaking

alone. (Applause.) If you but touch the hem of the garment of freedom we will trample you to the serth. (Lond applause.) This is the only position of repose, and it must come to this. He was encouraged by the recent elections in the North, and be defended the "new movement," which he said was born of Paritan blood, and was against despotism of all kinds. This new rarry should be judged, like others, by its fruits. It had elected a champion of freedom to the United States Benate for four years, to fift the place of a man who was false to freedom and not true to slavery. For himself he could say that so long as life dwelt in his bosom, so long would he fight for liberty and against slavery. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that soon the time might come when the sun should not rise on a master ner set on a slave.

master ner set on a slave. After Mr. Burlingame had taken his sent there were loud and continued calls for "Wison," in answer to which Hon. HENRY WILSON spoke as fol-

were loud and continued calls for "Wison," in answer to which Hon. Henny Wilson spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen—This is not the time nor the place for me to utter a word. You have listened to the eloquence of my young friend, and here tonight I endorse every sentiment he has uttered. In public or in private life, in hajorities or in minorities, at home or abroad, I intend to live and to die with unrelenting hostility to slavery on my lips. I make no compromise anywhere, at home or abroad; I shall yield nothing of my anti-slavery sentiments to advance my own personal interests, to advance party interest, or to meet the demands of any State or section of our country. I hope to be able to maintain on all occasions these principles, to comprehend in my affections the whole country and the people of the whole country—and when I say the whole country, I want everybody to understand that I include in that term Massachusetts and the North. Tois is not the time for me to detain you. You have called on me most unexpectedly, to say a word, and, having done so, I will retire, thanking you for the honor of this occasion.

There were here loud cries of "Gardner," "Gardner," "Gardner," "Gardner," in the property of a property of the property.

retire, thanking you for the honor of this occasion.

There were here loud cries of "Gardner," "Gardner," upon which his Excellency Governor Gardners stepped ferward amids loud cheers, and said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Really this is not within my sphere as Excontive of Massachusetts. In looking over my duties I have falled to discover the line which required that I should stand up here and address this sudience; and had I known, Mr. President, that I was to be referred to as I have been to-tight by the eloquent lecturer, modesty would have prevented my occupying a seat on this platform. You will also please attribute to my medesty my declining to say anything to-night.

There were then loud calls for "Swift," but the meeting was procunced adjourned, and the andience retired.

THE STORM IN HALIFAX—VERSELS WRECKED—HALIFAX, Jan. 30.—A violent gale of wind, accompanied with snow and rain. raged yesterday. The tide, forced into the harbor by the gale, rose higher than for many years past. A great many cellars on Water and Hollis streets, were overflowed and much valuable property destroyed. A few of the vessels at the wharves suffered, one or two small craft were sunk. Many of the wharves also sustained considerable damage. Royal mail stemship Asia, which arrived early in the morning from Boston, received slight injury to her boats and did not leave for England until this evening. Before proceeding her upper spars were housed, and the ship was made all snug ito contend with the heavy sea outside. The schooner Rambler, belonging to Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, which sailed last week for Boston, with a cargo of herring, was lost in the gale of Friday night at Liver, pool—when all on board, consisting of ten persons, perished. It is said that the vessel was knocked to pieces against the wharves in Liverocool harbor—and that portions of her cargo were actually floating about the streets. Four bodies were washed ashore. A new bark, the Wars, belonging to S. Freeman, Eq., of Milton, was driven upon the bar, and went to pieces. Crew saved. A bark owned by E. Barss was also lost at the same place. The crew were a ved by means of ropes from the shore. The brig Delegate, from the West Indies, is also a total wreck in Liverpool harbor. Other wrecks near Liverpool are spoken of, but particulars have not yet been communicated.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Councilman Dunlap's Case Settled. EXCITING POLITICAL DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

WHOLESALE CHARGES OF PERJURY.

NEW YORK LEGISLATORE.

ALBANY, Feb. 3, 1855.

REPORT PRESENTED. A favorable report was made by Mr. SPENCER on the bill to protect witnesses from imprisonment.

To amend the charter of the Camden Bank. To amend the act for the prevention of gambling

houses. To authorize leases of mining lands in St. Lawrence

county.

To amend the charter of the Panama Railway. The last bill, after debate, was recommitted to Committed of the Whole House.

COUNCILMAN TOM DUNLAP'S RIGHT TO BE A COMMISSIONER Mr. WHITNEY called up his resolution of inquiry as to the right of Mr. Dunlap acting as a Commissioner of Emi-

gration.

Mr. Barr wented to know on what the Senator based his resolution, whether Mr. Dunlap ready acted as

STATEM.

Mr. BARR winted to know on what the Senator based his resolution, whether Mr. Dunlap really acted as a Commissioner.

Mr. WHITEKE 30t his information from the report of the Commissioners, wherein he found Mr. Dunlap's name.

Mr. Barr thought the resolution would do no harm, though he could see no necessity for it. The Governor, (Mr. Seymour) had something of the Jackson stamp about him and although the Senate rejected the nomination of Mr. Duelap, he may have assumed the responsibility of re-appo nting Mr. D., and he beleved the Governor had a right to do so. Jackson had done so in the case of Mr. Gunn, of Mississippi.

Mr. BICKINSON WOULD like to have the resolution laid on the table for the present, in order that he might give it further consideration. Gen. Washington had reappointed a man whom the Sonate had rejected.

Mr. WHITEKE Alleded to Mr. Blunt's removal from the office of Commissioner, and that a resolution laudatory of that gentleman's cry ces had been expunged from the report of the Commissioners. Mr. W. said that Governor Seymour had said to him last winter—"If you reject Mr. Dunlap, I will remove Mr. Blunt."

Mr. Barr said the reason the resolution was expunged, as explained to him was that it was lauding a member of their own body, which, on second thought, had appeared to the Board injudicious. So far as the services of the other members of the Board. The expunged resolution said that the gentleman had erected menuments of his valuable services on the island, or som-whing to that he feet. Now, all he knew of those monuments were that he had erected a couple of hen-coops on the island, perhaps for the Shanghase.

Mr. Syrexen felt compelled to repel the allusions of the Secutor from the Third towards Mr. Blunt. That gentleman had been a most saidful officer, and was considered by all as one of the most valuable members of the Commission, while he acted. This fact was always acknowledged by his democratic colleagues.

Mr. WHITEKE MEMON SLAVE CASS.

The resolution relative to the Lemmon sl

THE REMOON SLAVE CASE.

The resolution relative to the Lemmon slave case was next called up, and
Mr. Branor took the floor in advocacy of its adoption.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, Feb. 3, 1855. ALBANY, Feb. 3, 1855.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the New York and Brookly n Ice Com

Several private bills were introduced.

REPORTS.

Mr. Fixon reported in favor of printing extra copies of the bill providing against unsafe buildings in New

York. Mr Maguire—To amend the act relative to jurors in

New York.
THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The resolution of Mr. Petty was announced as the special order of the day, and
Mr. Rickenson having the floor at the adjournment cial order of the day, and

Mr. Rickerson having the floor at the adjournment
yesterday, resumed his remarks, saying with regard to
the foreign vote he knew it had become potent in politics
—that it had been, in fact, the balance of power. But
he was satisfied to which party it had attached itself.
The specious name of democracy had attracted it. Much
had been said about oaths. In his opiolos, the moment
the constitutional cash of here to honor the man
who respected his official oath so highly as to throw
aside all partizan oaths. Mr. R. said he once leaned tosee the position that section was taking with regard
to the great question of slavery, he abandoned it.
and took his place with Connecticut, Massachusetts, and
the whole North. He believed that Wm. He seward was
the only true man to whom the State of New York sould
look with full confidence for a true representation of its
sutiments in the national councils. He did not desire
the return of Mr. Seward because he was a whig, but because he hd been tried and found true to the cause of
freedom. This was the reason he was willing to vote for
him. If Mr. Seward occupies, he (Mr. R.) would vote
for him without hesitation, so great and so momentous
did be consider this question of freedom, and the necessity for a true representative. Mr. R. then in reference
to the humanity of Mr. Seward, citch his interest in the
case of the colored man Wm. Freeman, and the Virginia
case. The conduct of Mr. S. in these cases stood out
bololly, and proclaimed loudly his great humanity. Mr. R. case of the colored man Win. Freeman, and the Virginia case. The conduct of Mr. S. in these cases stood out boldly, and proclaimed loudly his great humanity. Mr. R. also denied, so far as he was himself concorned, that there was any bargain and sale with regard to the two questions of the Senatorship and the Maine law; and he did not believe that there was any arrangement of the kind between any other members. If there was, the members engaged in it should be expelled from the House. It was not only perjury, but it was treason, it had been stated, too, that influences had been brought to bear. No approaches had been made of the kind to him, and he believed if there had been to any one else they would have been hurled back with scorn. But there had been influences brought to bear upon members to yote against William H. Seward. He himself had received instructions to yote so, but he preferred to withdraw himself from the organization which instructed him.

Mr. WYGANT—Was you not read out—excelled?

him.

Mr. Wygany—Was you not read out—expelled?

Mr. Rickerson—I withdrew. (Hisses among members and in the lebbies.)

The Chain—I trust that ne such demonstrations will be indulged in by members of the House. It is unusual to treat members addressing the House in such a manner; and if by persons in the lobbies, the Chair would deem it his duty to order them to be cleared.

Mr. Rickerson proceeded, saying that he joined the ergan zation without knowing its principles, and as soon as he learned them, finding them contrary to his own, he withdrew.

as he learned them, finding them contrary to his own, he withdrew.

Mr Likourrose to a question of privilege, and read some letters from American associations, directing "Brother C. C. Leigh" to vote against Wm. H. Seward for U. S. senator.

Mr. RHOADES asked if the signatures were attested. Mr. Likous said they were attested, referring to the seals they contained, which seals were a disgrace to the names of "Hancock," the "American Flag," &c.; which names they bore.

seals they contained, which seals were a disgrace to the names of "Hancock," the "American Flag," &c.; which names they bore.

Mr. Petty rose to a point of order. This was no question of privilege. This Legislature instructed its representatives, and so do the constituents of members here.

Mr. Luid proceeded, claiming that he was not here to represent men meeting in secret conclaves, at midaight, to dictate to members of this House. He was the independent representative of 50,000 freemen here, and not these secret men, whom he would not call Americans, but rather traitors. Mr. L. admitted he had done a dishonorable act in jeining this order, and the only way he knew of getting rid of the dishonor, was by declaring absolution from it. Mr. L. proposed to read his reply to the instructions he had received.

Mr. Roadens objected.

Mr. Roadens hoped Mr. L. would be allowed to read his reply, for, said Mr. M. the work goes bravely on.

The motion of Mr. Boynton was carried, and Mr. L. read his reply, which stated that he had mistaken their principles, and therefore would withdraw from the order.

Mr. Petty inquired of the gentleman why he had not

read his reply, which stated that he had mistaken their principles, and therefore would withdraw from the order.

Mr. Partr inquired of the gentleman why he had not withdrawn before election, as other members had.

M. Garns followed, saying that this debate had taken a wide range, and then proceeded to discuss the manner of administering the naturalization laws, in which he saw great abuses, and much which needed reform. He had not been carried away with the prevailing Americanism or Know Nothingism. He branded, as untrus, the assertions that there was an intention to interfere with religious creeds. With regard to our Rapresentative in the United States Senate, he wanted a man there who was entirely American in seculment. And the man must occupy a position, with regard to slavery, entirely similar to that occupied by Mr. Reward. But while he approved Mr. Seward's views on the skewery question, and had nothing against his opinions on the school question and admired his enlarged philanthropy, yet he did not represent his (Mr. G.'s) views on one other very important question, and that was with regard to the naturalization of foreigners. He balieved Mr. Seward to be an honest man, and acceptable in every respect except the one he had stated. Were he right on that point, no other man on God's earth would sconer obtain his vots.

Mr. Mar rose and stated that he had been sent here as an independent whig, and he intended to exercise that independence without regard to dictation from home. He had, however, just received a letter from an order in a town in his district, directing him to vote against Wm. H. Seward. The letter said the order controlled the vote of the town. He would any that this town did all in its power to defeat hum, and yet this order seeks to dictate to him. Mr. M. said he would suffer an dictation from them of the source whone commanded the source seeks to dictate to him. Mr. M. said he would suffer an dictation from them of the source whone commanded the source whence commanded the source whence co

such would vote for the return of Mr. Beward to the United States bename

Mr. Baker took the floor, and after pointing out the Jesuiti-m of the order of Kno * Nothings, produced what he called the oath of the order, saying, if any mamber here knew it to be a forgery, and would rise in his place and pronounce it such, he would yield the point. Mr. B. read the oath, interspersing the reading with criticisms. Mr. B. called upon the leaders of the Know Nothings to say whether this was not the oath got up by a lot of rotten politicisms for the promotion of themselves.

Mr. WATKEREN inquired if that was the oath of the Seward Know Nothings.

Mr. Baker—I believe it is the oath of the Hindoo Know Pothings.

Mr. Bakes—I believe it is the oath of the Hindoc Know Pothings.

Mr. Watterst Ry.—I only wanted to know which it was.

Mr. Watterst Ry.—I only wanted to know which it was.

Mr. Bakes proceeded with his criticism of the oath, characterising the order as a detestable band of traitors. He called upon these men to name their candidate.

Mr. Landon Repeater, I will name my candidate.

The Chare.—The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. Bares.—I had not the slightest idea of referring to the gentleman from Ontario (Mr. Lamport.) The gentleman magnifies himself with proportions I had not the man who wanted to say four big words: "The Mammoth Cave! General Jackson! Daniel Ulimann! Fire and Thunder!" (Renewed laughter.) Mr. B. went on with his criticism of the principles of the order. He saked if there had not been a meeting of the Council la New York city, about election time, at which a resolution was passed giving the power to construe the oaths to the higher officers. It was this high-handed act which drew down upon the order throughout the State an overwhelming contempt.

Mr. Between here rose to a quantion of privilege, and

drew down upon the order throughout the State an overwhelming contempt.

Mr. Ruckerson here rose to a question of privilegs, and read a letter from a Council of which he (Mr. R.) had been a member, and from which he had asked a card of withdrawal. The letter states that he would not be allowed to withdraw, but that he would be expelled; fad besides that, he would be burct in effigy. It also said it was intimated that he (Mr. R.) had been bought with money. Mr. R. said it was not necessary for him to deny anything in this letter. A man who would write such a letter to another. Mr. R. thought was unworthy so much attention. But he would here say that he would dockarge his duty without regard to any consideration—pecuniary or otherwise.

Mr. Lixon moved that this question be made the special order for Monday morning.

Mr. Altrin moved to substitute the Temperance bill, but witbdrew, and Mr. Leigh's motion was carried.

The House was then adjourned before Mr. Baker had concluded.

German Socialism in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 2.]

Some time during the summer and but and exciting carvase of 1852, a newspaper of Baltimore, printed in the German isngrage, which we believe has long since flickered out, published the constitution and platform of a freshly arrived and very verdant set of Germans in Richmond, who had organized themselves into an association with a high sounding and philosophical name, which we forget. The poor divile had evidently come over to America with the red republican rotion that freedom meant license, and that they had only to dub the most abominable infieldity and incendiariem with the name Reform, to be entitled in this "free country" to agitate and organize for carrying it into execution. The fact that they jublished in Ri hmond, in the metropolis of the oldest and largest alaxebolding State of the Union, such "demands" as the fell-wing, shows the exceedingly stupid ignorance and imbediity of the parties demandat:

REFORM IN THE LAWS OF THE GENERAL GOVERN REFORM IN THE LAWS OF THE GENERAL GOVERN-MENT, AS WELL AS IN THOSE OF THE STATES.

We demand: I. Universal soffrage. 2 The election of all officers by the people. 3. The abolition of the Presidency. 4. The abolition of Senates, so that the Legislatures shall consist of only one branch. 5. The right of the people to call their representatives (cashier them) at their pleasure. 6. The right of the people to change the constitution when they like. 7. All lawsuits to be conducted without expense. 8. A department of the gevernment to be set up for the purpose of protecting immigration. 9. A reduced term for acquiring citizenship.

BEFORM IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE GOVERN-

REFORM IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

1. Abolition of all neutrality. 2. Intervention in favor of every people struggling for liberty.

REFORM IN WHAT RELATES TO RELIGIONS.

1. A more perfect developement of the principles of personal freedom and liberty of conscience; con-equently, a. Abolition of laws for the observance of the Nab-bath; b. Abolition of prayers in Congress; c. Abolition of cath upon the Bibl e d. Repeal of all laws enseting a religious test before taking an office. 2. Taxation of thurch property. 3. A prohibition of incorporations of all church property in the game of ecclesissics.

REFORM IN THE SOULAL CONDETION.

all church property in the game of ecclesistics.

REFORM IN THE SOCIAL CONDITION.

1. Abolition of land monopoly. 2. Ad valorem taxation of property. 3. Amelioration of the condition of the working class; a. By lessening the time of work to claim hours for grown persons, and to five hours for children; b. By incorporation of mechanics' associations and protective sociesies: c. By granting a preference to mechanics before all other creditors; d. By establishing an asylum for superannuated mechanics without means, at the public expense. 4. Education of poor children by the state. 5. Taking possession of the railreads by the State. 6. The promotion of education; a. By the introduction of free schools, with the power of enforcing the parents to send their children to school, and prohibition of all clerical influence, b. By instructing in the German language; c. By establishing a German University. 7. The supporting of the slave emanicipation exertions of Cassius M. Clay by congressional laws. 8. Abolition of the Christian system of punishment, and introduction of the human amelioration system. 9. Abolition of capital punishment.

Whee these monstrues dogmas were first brought

ment, and introduction of the human amilioration system. 9. Abelit on of capital punishment.

Whea these monstrens dogmes were first brought to light, the public were in lined to break out in a great rage with the Germans, and to take summary steps with the incendiaries. The whig press, particularly, were inclined to be savage. But it so bappened that about that time Gen. Scott had expressed himself in very kind terms about the stering worth add peculiar lingual accent of these very people, and the matter was not pressed by the Scott party. As these people called themselves democrate, and seemed to be infinite radical democrate of a very deep dye, the Pierre party sail little in condemnation just at that time, and so the matter ble wover. The German raper died out, we understand, and the Germanian Association dissolved into its original elements.

We do not think the liberties of Virginia is much danger from the German Radical Reform Association of 1852. As we have heard nothing about the club since, and as the community has expensed as the content of the second of the second of the second of the community has expensed as the community has expensed to the second of the club since, and as the community has expensed to the second of the club since, and as the community has expensed to the second of the club since, and as the community has expensed to the second of the club since, and as the community has expensed to the second of the se

We do not think the liberties at Virginia in much danger from the German Radical Reform Association of 1852. As we have heard nothing about the club since, and as the community has experienced no sad diseater from its madoap machinations, it is fair to presume that it has gone the way of all flesh and folly, ar d died for the want of breath. The plea of the statute of limitations ought to lie against all absurdities two years dead, and we are sure the judgment of public opinion will sustain the plea in the case of such pitiable infatuation and pop cracks fanaticism as that of the followers of Dr. Steinmetz.

If the association were still aive, it would be far more apt to become the permanent and fast ally of the Know Nothing order than of conservative Virginia democracy, however it might vate for a wille. It is infiel and fanatical, and as bitterly opposed to staid institutiors and bolwarks of conservatism of all sorts as to the Cattolic church. We believe the republican State rights democracy of this Union, and of this State, to be conservative sinus et in cute, in fact and in theory, in purpose and in practice; and therefore to be its exact antipode. It is thoroughly and bitterly opposed to radicalism and infielty, and cannot affiliate with them in any form or under ary circumstances. The tenets of the German association of Richmond, that was, can never find favor with the republican democracy of Virginia. Every attempt to engraft radicalism in any form upon the national, State rights, republican democracy, founded upon the Virginia creed, has failed. The great Brownson, while he was a radical politician, and a co-editor of the Democratic Review, at the importance of the proposition of the pr

themselves and become the platform of republican democracy for the whole Union, and we trust for all time.

In the following communication to the yesterday's Emquirer, a German citizen denies the existence of this German association, in these terms:

A social democratic club with such a platform does not exist in the city of Richmond, except in the lively imagination of the Whig. It is true, indeed, that about four years ago a certain Ir. S. came from Cincinnati, do tity which often successfully vies with other large cities of of the North in the invention of isms,) to preach in Richmond the doctrines contained in that basis; but it is equally as true that his mission, thanks to the sound sense of our German population, proved to be an entire failure, and that he left Richmond in dagust and despar at the hitle success of his labors.

The Whig, if it had chosen might have known that very weak as at that time if published, at the instance of several Germans, who were indignant at these new fangles decertines, a correct translation of that very platform, which now so late, and without any provocation, arouses its just indignation.

We do not know but that there are now one or two of that emissary's disciples still lingering in this city; but to hold the entire German population of the city responsible for them, is not fair or just.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner's Inquest.

RILIED ST FALLING THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at the New York hospital, upon the body of James Conway, a native of Ireland, who came to his death from injuries received by accidentally falling down the hatchway of the store No. 60 William street, on the 2d inst. It appears from the evidence taken on the inquest, that the deceased was employed in the store of Mr. Loomis, at the shows No., and was engaged to hoist some goods from the first to the fourth floor. The deceased had holsted up six boxes, when he sat down to rest near the edge of the open hatchway. He had not been there more than a few minutes, when, being seized with a fit, he fell, with his head leaning over the edge of the hatchway. The other workmen in the store, seeing the condition of the deceased, ran te his assistance; but, before they could catch hold of him, he fell to the first floor, a distance of eour forty feet, and on being pleked up was found in an insensible condition, and he was conveyed to the hospital, where he died soon after his atmittance. The deceased was about forty years of age, and was at one time a seldier in the limited fietce easy.

On Wednesday evening, January 31, by the Rev. James Millett, at his residence, 308 Broome street, Mr. Hener FTPHENS, of Nantz, France, to Miss Selena Wiswell, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Died,
On Saturday, February 3, after a long and painful illness, Jacob H. Varian, in the 44th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 19 Kiridge street, to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, without further notice.
On Saturday, February 3, Robert, son of John and catharine Johnston, aged I year, 2 months and 7 days.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 90 West Nine eenth street. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.
On Saturday, February 3, Eliza Ann, wife of Phineas P. Lounsborry, aged 23 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, 168 Third avenue, on Menday morning, at ten o'clock.
On Friday, February 2, Annes Engan, youngest daughter of James E. and Elizabeth Rogers, in the 11th year of ber age.
The triends of the family are respectfully invited to

ter of James E. and Elizabeth Rogers, in the 11th year of her age.

The Iriends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afterneon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her father, 228 West Nincteenth street.

On Saturday morning, February 3, at the residence of his unche of consumption, JAMES H. UNDERHILL, aged 19 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from 180 Wooster street, without further invitation.

On Friday, February 2, HANNAH BARKE, aged 68 years. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 36 Monroe street, this afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cometery for interment.

On Friday, February 2, Mr. BENJAMIN FARRINGTON, in

mains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

On Friday, February 2, Mr. BENJAMIN FARRINGTON, in the 51st year of his fige.

His firends and acquaintances, also those of his brother, Joho P. Farrington, are respectfully invites to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his brother, 345 Cherry street.

Suddenly, on Saturday morning, February 3, Miss ELIZA EVIRS, caughter of the late John Evers.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother, John Evers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St Thomas Church, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock precisely, without further notice. Her remains will be conveyed to Newtown, L. I., for interment. Of cossumption, ANTONNEER L., wife of Augustus Morsnee, aged 24 years and I month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her inneral, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late resicesce, No. 29 Suffolk street, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

On Saturday, February 3, John Connea, in the 64th year of his age.

For funeral arrangements from 25 Grand street, see Monday's papers.

On Noticly February 2, Thomas ERUER, Sr., aged 63

Ionday's papers.
On Friday, February 2, Thomas Brush, Sr., aged 63

years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 I elsancey street, to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock. His remains will be taken to Springfield Cometery, L. I., for interment.

His remains will be taken to Springfield Cemetery, L. I., for interment.

Newark, N. J., and Jamaica, L. I., papers please copy. On Wednesday, January 31, Danual O'Marak, aged 30 years, 2 months and 3 days

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Engine Company No. 40, and the Young Men's General Democratic Committee of the Stuyvesant Institute, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at one o'clock from his late residence, No. 2 Centre market place, without further invitation.

On Thursday, February 1, Mary E. Pranixa, wife of William C. Perrine, aged 41 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this morning, at half past ten o'clock, without further invitation, from her late resilience, No. 68 Grove street.

On Friday, February 2, of inflammation of the lungs, Mary Ann Brill, only child of Catharine Jane and John Bell, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The triends of the family, and those of her uncles, Hugh Bell, and Richardson and Robert W. Flausgan, are respectfullyinvited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock from the residence of her father, No. 26 Mongomery street.

San Francisco papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Fridsy meroing, February 2, Saran, relict of the late Abm. Degrauw, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, John W.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, February 2, Saran, relict of the late Abm. Degrauw, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, John W. Walter, N. and James A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this atternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her son, Jas. A. Degrauw, No. 22 Amity street, between Clinton and Court streets, without further invitation.

Suddenly, of disease of the heart, Laughtin McCann, a native of the county Longford, Ireland, aged 68 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his sons, John and Joseph. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 156 South Third street, Williamsburg, this afternoon, at two o'clock, will-out further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 1, John H. GCODNI, aged 22 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at laif past twelve o'clock, from the residence of his mother, 162 Johnson street, Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 1, Jamss Ward, in the 52d year of his age.

In Frooklyn, on Saturday, January 27, after a long and paintul sickness, Cechia Keny, widow of the late John Keily, Esq., of the city of Cork, Ireland, aged 56 years.

At Centreville, Staten Island, on Saturday, February

years.
At Centreville, Staten Island, on Saturday, February
3, WALTER DONGAN, aged 93 years, 1 month and 1 day.
Funeral on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, from his late
resicence, Centreville, Staten Island Carriages will
meet the half past nine o'clock boat from New York, at
l'ort Richmond.
Portsmouth, Va., and California papers please copy.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

	-		
Move	ements of Oce	an Steamer	
NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE
Atlantic	Liverpool	New Vork	Jan 2
Acia	Liverpool	Boston	Feb 5
North Carolina	Philadelphia	Liverpoot	Pak
Coores Law	New York	A spin wall	Pak .
Black Warrior	New York	Her and W	O Pak
Panida	New York	Limeracal	U P.O.
Paleia	Liverpool	INVERDOOL.	
Daisie	IAverpool	New Fork	Feb. It
C mion.	New York	HATPO	Feb. 10
Star or the Wes	Now York	San Juan, NI	0Feb. 1
ATTION	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 14
City of Manche	ster Liverpool	Philadelphia	Feb. It
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 17
Pacific	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Feb. 28
~~~~~~	~~~~~	*********	~~~~~

All packages and letters intended for the NEW YORK BERALD should be sealed. 

CLEARED.
Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S L Mitchill.
Steamship James Adger, Charleston, Spofford, Theston & Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c, Ludlam & Ship Arctic, Zerers, Liverpool, Zerega & Co. Ship Wm Tapecott, Bell, Liverpool, Tapecott & Co. Ship Paragon, Drinkwater, San Francisco, Foster & Nick-

Port of New York, February 3, 1855.

erron.

Ship Herald of the Merning, Baker, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Rastede (Olden), Gardes, Bremen, Hennings, Muller Bark Vesta, Rossiter, Tarragona, Wheelwright & Co.
Bark Cabarys (Br., Kenny, Kingston, J Picard.
Bark Pacific, Brower, Havana, Sturges & Co.
Bark Escorians, Ryder, Cardenas, Wardwell, Enowiton &

ark Eliza Bares (Br), Watlington, Cienfueges, Tucker & Bark Elica Bares (Br), Watlington, Cientrogos, Tucava Lighticura.

Lighticura.

Bark Grand Turk, Johnson, Cientragos, C & E J Peters.

Bark Tangier, Sweetzer, Valencia, Walsh, Carver & Chaes.

Bark No. E Bucharan, Duscher, Galveston, D C Murray.

Bark Almeda, Williams, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hanard.

Bark W H Brodie, Creary, Key West, Benner & Deake.

Bark Romana, Cooper, Key West, Benner & Deake.

Bark Romana, Cooper, Key West, Benner & Deake.

Brig Orford, Moult-on, Gonaives, Russell & Vining.

Erig Delphia, Haich, St Jago, M M Freeman & Co.

Brig Peru (Br), Farrington, St John, NB, P I Nevius & Co.

Brig Belphin, Hatch, St Jage, M M Freeman & Co.

Brig Peru (Br., Parrington, St John, NB. P I Nevius & Co.

Schr M M Freeman, Glover, St Johns, PR. M M Freeman & Co.

Schr Minna Shifer, Wilson, Mobila, Ragle & Hasard.

Schr Hanall. Smith, Rishmond, C H Piercon.

Schr Hanall. Smith, Rishmond, C H Piercon.

Schr Hanall. Smith, Rishmond, C H Piercon.

Schr Hanall. Smith, Neviula, Nevi Bedell.

Schr Baran, Jering, Bucker, Saston, Dayton & Sprague.

Schr Sarah, Blasbeth, Smith, Nev Haven, master.

Schr JM Warren, Chapman, New Haven, master.

Sloop Earnh, Freshy, Taunton, master.

Sloop Annawn, Briggs, Bristol, master.

Sloop & Sprague, Fish. Frevidences, master.

Steamer River Bird (new), Paul, Canton. A A Low & Bros.

Steamer Toter, Lewis, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Union. Adams, Harre, Jun II, and Cowes 18th, at 11 AH, with make and passengers, to M Livingston. Jan Date, beand East.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull. Savannah, So hours, with make and passengers to S L Mitchill. Jan Si, in coming ont, passed in the given, ship Endown, Sen. Spring, Sch., etc.

stamphip Narhville, hence for Charleston.
Ship Bewitt Clinton, Dubn. Liverpool, Jan 3, with
miles and St. passenarer, to Taylor & Rich. Passed Cape
Clears.
Bark Fairles (Br), Richards, Philadelphia, 4 days, in bal-Bark Fairlee (Br), Richards, Philadelphia, 4 days, in ballast, to master.

Bark Lunctic (of Portland), York, Portland, with molasses, to the start.

Brig G W Russell, Pudge, Gibraltar, 45 days, with fruit & Co.

Brig G W Russell, Lynch, Berlin.

Schr R C Russell, Lynch, Berlin.

Schr Bei R Russell, Lynch, Berlin.

Schr Deiswars. Townsepd, Berlin.

Schr Deiswars. Townsepd, Berlin.

Schr DW Yaughn, Edwards Providence for Virginia.

Sloop America, Burton. Providence.

Sloop Ingrest. —, Providence.

Steamships Knozville, Salladi, Salladi, Salladi, Salladi, Savannah; James Adgor, Chawing Wind WNW. Memorandia.

Pilotheat Effort of Boaton 39 tons, 6 years old, copporate and ecopered, and well found in every respect, habeen sold to some New Bedford gentiemen for \$700, oach.

LEUNCHED—At Chelses let inst, by Mr Stetson, a med clipper ship of upwards of 1300 tons, called the Bes Light, owned by the builder, and intended for a gen freighting ship. T legraphic Marine Reports. NEW ORLEANS Feb 2-Arr bark Juniata, Philadelphi

PHILAD LAND Prince.
Douglas, Fort an Prince.
Cld steamship North Carolina. Symmer. Liverpool; bark
Cocan Esple, Greenman. Norteans; brig John R Roedes.
Matthews, Boston; sehr Julia Auga, Harding, Boston.

total loss. A live tear that was on board the ship was brought up in the steamer.

BARK AP-LLO, of NYork, ashers at Gircenti, belongs to Messrs Chamberlein & Phelps and AM Lawrence, of this city. She was built on the Merrimac in 1841, 519 tons regu-ter, and in-ured in this city.

BARK WWM HARKER, sunk in collision with bark Celestia, off Cape Cod, had her cargo insured for 329,000 at the follow-ing Boston officer. New England Mutual, \$16,000; China Mutual, \$4000; Tremont, \$4000.

Br Bric Browner, and saw at the triton.

Br Bric Browner from Halifax, which was ashore of Ram Hend, and taken to Boston, has been taken into Dollor's dock for repairs. Her rudder and part of her kedwere knocked off, fer stern post was started, as also her outwater and stem, and her upper works and righting wealightly injured, but she was not bilged, as reported. 570 was paid to get her off. BRIG GEN TAYLOR (of Belfast), Shute, from Wilmington NC, for Boston, with naval stores, &c, was totally lost of Cape Lockcut, no date. The account is by telegraph from Wilmingston, NC. Cargo insured in Boston.

Willington, N.C. Cargo insured in Boston.

BRIG PARTHENDON, Savare, from Coatsocoalcos for this
port. before reported at Havana in distress, had about finished cashling at last accounts, and would reloas and proceed. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.)

SCHI ADRY WHITMAN. which was ashere at Little Egy
Harler Inlet, arrived at Philadelphia 2d inst in tow of steam
tug Thunderbolt. What damage she received, if any, is not
mentioned. mentioned.

Schr E H Rowley, at Philadelphia from Jacksonville,
split saily, stove boat, and carried away fore and mainboom,
on 26th ult, in lat 35 30, lon 74, was struck with lightning,
which shivered the mainmast.

Schr Rose Hall, sehere at Cape Henlopen, it is stated
lies in an easier position, and about one half of her carried

load. &c.

SCHR SULTAN, from Halifax for Richmond, was spoke list inst, about 40 miles W of Cape Sable with foresail split and docks swept in the gale of 19th.

SCHR OWN ARD, at Wilmington, NC. from New London, on list uit, experienced a heavy gale off Uape Lookout, which caused the loss of her chains, anchors, mainboom and book, besides other damage.

caused the loss of her chains, anchors, mainboom and hose, besides other damage.

Sent Marroz — Cart White, of this vessel, lost at Bahis Hends, arrived at Havana 28th ult, accompanies by the Wilson, mate, and two seamen. Thomas Fowers and Thomas Powell. The two others previously arrived, having shipped on beard Am vessels. Capt W stated he had saved a good part of his carge, with slight damage to sume portion of it, and all his sails, rigging, &c. for which he was to return 8th in a vessel engaged by the underwriter's agents. The vessel vill be a total loss.

Notice to Mariners.

In relation to the rock at the entrance of Gloucester harbor, noticed recently by Capt Wobber, a Gloucester pilot, the following statement is made by Lieut Stellwagen, in the report of the U S Coast Survey, which show it was pointed out some time lack:—

Philadelphia, Nov 20, 1853.

Tation.
Only a sufficient number of soundings have been copied on the tracing to show the general depth, &c. in the neighborhood of the rock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Lient Com'g U S Navy, Aset in Coast Survey.

Prof A D Enche, Supt Coast Survey. The lightboat Brandy wine stationed on Minet's Ledge is

Whalemen.
Arr at Nantucket lst inst. ship Alabama, Coggeshall, Ed-Art At National Control of the Contr

At Tomices Cet. 30, Geo & Susan, Stoke, Sp. 500 sp.

Spokem—Dee 22, int 4 S, ion 100, ship Heeter, Norton, NB, 1200 bbls sp; had taken 300 bbls three weeks previous.

Brisk Alma P, from Ellsworth for Matanzas, no date, on Bahama Banks.

Schr Griando, Brannen, from Boston for Mobile, Jan 22, on Bahama Banks.

Foreign Ports.

Capr Havvien-in port Jan 16 bark Eutaw, Harling, for Boston 15 days; brig Tarry Not, ——, for New York 10 days.

Ginnaltar — In port abt Dee 21 ship Greyhound, for New York, ready.

Santa Chriz Cuba)—No Am vessel in port Jan 13.

Home Ports.

BATH—In port Jan 31, among others, ship Charlotts Red Elwell, for Cuba soon.

BELFAST—Arr Jan 25 sohr Florina, Bridges, NYork. 36 25th, ship Western Chief. Dyer, NOrleans.

BOSTON—Arr Feb 2 ship Harriet & Jessie, Smith, Savannah; trigs Sarah, Gibba, Trinidad 11th ult via Holmes Hole; Ches Heath, Harriman, Cardenas 21st ult; sohre Spring Hill, Freeman, Cape Haytion 16th ult; F C Simmons, Lonater, Tangier, Cid steamer (11), of Simmons, Lonater, Tangier, Cid steamer (12), of Simmons, Lonater, Tangier, Cid steamer (13), ship and the ship of the ship harries and ship harries and ship how the ship of the ship harries, and ship harries, and ship harries, and ship how the ship harries, and ship harries, and ship how the ship harries, and ship harries, ship

NEW BEDFORD-Sid Feb 2 schr Albert Steele, West,

NEW PORT—Arr Feb 1 sehr A Rammond, (new) Paine, New PORT—Arr Feb 1 sehr A Rammond, (new) Paine, New Porton, Po

FENSACOLA—Arr Jan 20 berk Nashus, Bartlett, Aspinwill
FENSACOLA—Arr Jan 21 briev Orizava, Staples, Gardenas
13th uit, via Holmes' Hole; J D Bennall, Rutchinson, PhilaBarth, Schus Gallerinia, Hodgelen, Norfolk; Lizzie W Dyer,
Barth, Starten, Station, Station, Baine, do; Hedora, ElohRarder, Manca, Matanato Outlyne, Herrill, Havanan backRanger, Manca, Matanato Outlyne, Herrill, Havanan backRanger, Manca, Matanato Outlyne, Herrill, Havanan backRanger, Manca, Matanato Outlyne, Herrill, Havanan backsch Fred Wording, Russ, Orig Rechanic, Dunning, Trinidad;
aktr Feb 1 sehr Heury Alfred, Cottrell, NYork, Cld brig
Pertland, Runnella, Cardenna,
PORTSMOUTH—Arr Jan 25 (as Navy Yard), schr Rockinsham, Raynes, Richmond, Sid 31st, ship Morning Glory,
(new, I.114 tong) Parsons, NOrleana.
Cld Feb 1 brig Ocean Guide (new, of Portsmouth, 23 tons),
Grant, Portland, to load for the West Indias.
PROVIDENCE—Arr Feb 1 steamer Policha, Williams, N
York, Sid schre Marg C Terbell, Emerson, Baltim/res, J A
Simpson, Rich, Philadelphis; sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, N
York.
PHILADELPHIA—Arr Feb 1, PM, schre Sarah N Smith,
Smith, New Bedford; Telegraph, Routh, New York.
Arr Yeb 2, PM, brig Emma, Baker, Boston; schra Abby
Whittman, Clifford, Savannah David Panet, Langstaf, Wilmington, NC; E H Rowley, Godfrey, Jackson-Wile.
RCHMOND—Sid Jan 31 schr Manchester, Chichester,
Nock, Landa — Frank.
BOCKLAND—Sid Jan 31 schr Manchester, Chichester,
Nock, Landa—Arr Jan 25 bark Goo Allen, —, Frank-

Freik.

ROCKLAND—Arr Jan B bark Gee Allen.

Frankort for Cuba; 28th, schre Hetoka, Drinkwater, Norfolk. In
Dort, waiting wind, ships John Cottle, Hallewell, and Clariera Bird, Bird, for New Orleans; bark Gee Allen, for Caba-

and others.

ROCKPORT—Sid Jan 25 schr C L Allen, Richmond.

SALEM—Arr Jan 30 schre Saratora, Hedgdon, Richmond;
Biet, Sarah Moore, Staples, Philadelphia. Sid 58th, 7 F R

Gart 30th) brig Braman, Pars.

WAREHAM—Arr Jan 30 schr Spiendid, Philadelphia. Sid
Sth schre J W Nichspen, New York; let inst Miles. Sid
Schnadid.